The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1846

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7. 1741.

The CONSEQUENCES *attending* SEDITIOUS WRITINGS *ſpread among a* FREE PEOPLE.

WE ſee that in all Political Diſputes which have happened of late Years in this Iſland, the utmoſt Pains has been taken, by ſuch as pretended to be Friends to the People, to perſwade them, that thoſe they oppoſed were in a Conſpiracy to betray and enſlave them: In conſequence of this, all Ranks of Degrees of Men amongſt us have been accuſed, ex- and, as far as a Popular Cry could effect it, con- without Hearing, or Proof, as deſtitute of Pub- Spirit, as declared Enemies to and notorious Oppreſ- of the Subject. Of this we need give no Evidence, no one will have the Face to deny it; and no who is acquainted with the publick Proceedings of pretended Patriots, can be at a Loſs for numerous of their claiming and exerting this Right; to if they have any Title, the Conſtitution is no the Populace becomes *ipſo facto* the Supreme Pow- Kings and Parliaments ſubject to its Juriſdiction. ſuch a Power, if it was always legal, came to lie dormant, and how it has been diſcover'd and in our Times, the Orator of *London*, Mr. or the Learned Chairman of the *W*———*r* mittee, will probably inform us, when a Receſs Publick Cares ſhall afford them Leiſure. In the time I beg Leave to lay before the Publick, the and inevitable Conſequences of this Strain of in reſpect to the Authors, and to the People; I apprehend, it will be diſcovered to be too an Evil to be overlook'd, how difficu't ſoever be to cure.

In the firſt Place, Perſonal Attacks on the Sovereign Offences againſt Decency, as well as ſuch Out- the Conſtitution, that none but Men loſt to all Shame, and who have no Impreſſions of Duty Loyalty left in their Minds can be guilty of them. It that we have now clearer and more rational No- of Obedience to our Monarch than our immediate We have not, as they had, ſuperſtitious Ap- of their having Divine Rights; but we know Powers they have by Law, and what Reverence as Duty we ought to pay the Poſſeſſor of the *Bri-* Crown, the Defender of the Proteſtant Faith, the of Juſtice, and the Fountain of Honour. It is therefore that a Man who underſtands, and is highly attached to our excellent Government, ſhould think himſelf at Liberty to take ſuch Freedoms a Crowned Head, as muſt infallibly wound the of a Private Perſon. His Duty muſt at leaſt him as much as a Principle of common Juſtice, will never judge ſuch Sneers lawful on the Con- of his King, and as he would bluſh to be the Author the meaneſt of his Subjects. If ever there- Thing of this Sort has appeared ſo as to be ge- known and underſtood, it muſt have proceeded Rancour never to be excuſed, much leſs to be and could be publiſhed from no other Motive propagating Diſaffection, and thereby diſſolving harmony between the Head and the Members, is ſo neceſſary to the Welfare of the State.

Now, any Meaſures of this Sort are quite unneceſſa- There are no Advocates for Arbitrary Power, or excelſive Submiſſion to the Crown. The Prin- of Liberty are the Orthodox State Creed even at In ſuch Times therefore to uſe any Practices ſhing the Reverence paid to Majeſty, or to ren- Royal Dignity leſs reſplendent in the Eyes of the is a Work of Supererogation, and may juſtly be kind of bad Tendency, however gloſs'd or colour'd. ter, milder, more juſt any Prince is, the higher le to Reſpect and cordial Affection; to make ill to good Things, is a very cogent Proof that we deſerve them, and that we are diſaffected to Mo- itſelf, even a limited, reſtrain'd Monarchy, ſuch under which we live. That Kings are Men, and like Paſſions with ourſelves, is a Truth out of ; but to ring this continually in the Ears of the can have no other Effect, and we may conclude was done with no other View, than to abate their in his Service. If nothing of this Sort has been no feign'd Characters have been drawn, no ma- Tales forg'd, no Circumſtances exaggerated, no miſrepreſented; in ſhort, no Ridicule exercis'd what the Reaſon of Man and our Law eſteems then all theſe Obſervations are vague and imper-tinent, as I confeſs—— but as to the Fact itſelf—— that I with great Satisfaction ſubmit to the Reader; as not deſiring to imitate ſome Writers, by tranſcribing what ought to be buried in Oblivion.

The Conſequences of attacking the Legiſlature, either directly, by Charges of Influence; or obliquely, by an arch Turn of Raillery, are eaſily perceived tho' they are hard to be redreſſed. Nothing can be clearer than that ſuch Inſinuations deſtroy the only Criterion of Political Right and Wrong eſtabliſh'd by the Conſtitution, and leave the People in ſuch a State of Uncertainty as is of the worſt Conſequence poſſible to their Intereſts. Heretofore the Deciſion of Parliaments was an Oracle not to be controverted; Submiſſion and Satisfaction attended it, and all Parties were content with its Decrees. This was the Band of Unity, the Cement of the Publick Peace; and while this continued, Tumult and Sedition were unknown. But now, when Men take upon them to decide after the Legiſlature, to reverſe its Judgments, and even to queſtion the Integrity of thoſe, and the Authority by which they are pronounc'd, our Standard is loſt, and inſtead of it we are referr'd to the Voice of the People. As to their Voice, our Conſtitution warrants it not but by their Repreſentatives; and, in truth, firſt to chooſe Perſons to repreſent the Commons, and then to inſiſt on confining their Opinions, and regulating their Votes, ſeems a Contradiction: For, ſure, the Repreſentatives of a Free People ſhould be free, which they cannot be, no nor Repreſentatives either, if their Conſtituents may tie them down to a particular Scheme, and inſiſt on their voting this Way or that, without minding the Arguments offer'd, or the Proofs which may be brought, in Support of a contrary Sentiment. We have often heard the H—— of C—— call'd the *Grand Inqueſt of the Nation*, and ſhall the Members thereof be more embarraſſed than a common *Grand Jury*, and want the Liberty of ſpeaking and voting according to the Conviction of their own Hearts? If ſo, we muſt be ruled by Slaves; which is an odd way of being free.

Hiſtory does not furniſh us with any Example of a State, wherein the Nobility were ſo juſtly regulated as in our own. They have here all the Dignity, Intereſt, Weight, *&c.* which can give them a rational and uſeful Splendour, without furniſhing ſuch a Meaſure of Power as might enable them, by any Confederacies or Combinations, to give Check to the Crown, or to oppreſs the People; as it is evident the Nobles do in *Poland*, and the Dominions of the State of *V*——. Whatever, therefore, is ſuggeſted to the Prejudice of the Peers, ſo as to induce the People to believe they have ſtronger Attachments to their private Concerns, which are tranſient, momentary Affairs, than to thoſe of the State, which affect their Order, that is their Poſterity and Relations for ever, tends to ſap the Conſtitution, and to ruin the Peace of Society. Of this Nature are all General Satyrs againſt Men of this Rank; where they are attack'd by bare Aſſertion, which the moſt innocent cannot prevent. All Allegories, Viſions, and Alluſions, in which they are introduced in a Body; which may be at any time, and be their Conduct what it will: All General Invectives againſt Corruption, wherein they are comprehended of courſe. Theſe deſtroy the Intention of the Conſtitution, prejudice the Honour of the moſt diſtinguiſh'd Perſons in the Kingdom, impeach the Credit of their Judgments, and leſſen the Authority of their Councils. Such, I ſay, are the Effects of Libels of this Nature. I commit it to my Reader's Memory, whether this Age has furniſh'd any ſuch.

The Power of the Biſhops, and their Seats in Parliament, have in all Ages had ſome Enemies, tho' there is nothing better grounded in our Conſtitution. The Biſhops ever had, as even the greateſt Foes to their Order muſt confeſs, an eminent Juriſdiction in our ſupreme Courts of Law, and when the ancient Aſſemblies of great Men had the Authority of Parliaments, the Biſhops had always Seſſions there. If any Man like the thing the worſe for its Antiquity, there is a modern Claim founded in Reaſon, ſince the Clergy no longer taxing themſelves in their Convocation, they would have no Repreſentatives at all, if the Biſhops did not ſit where they do. Would not this make a Breach in our excellent Conſtitution? A Breach equally ruinous and ſhameful. But to what beſides ſuch a Breach can Diſcourſes againſt the Clergy in general, Invectives againſt Biſhops as Biſhops, and perſonal Scurrility founded in malicious Conjecture tend? As things now ſtand the CHURCH and STATE are upon the ſame Baſis, what affects the one muſt injure the other, and therefore the Friends to neither will be ſure to promote a Diviſion in order to overturn both. We have had ſome Experience of this pretty lately, amongſt ſome who in the latter Part of a late Reign, argued warmly in Parliament for wholſome Severities againſt Diſſenters, and who have ſince argued as warmly in their Favour againſt the TEST, which is the *beſt* Bulwark *againſt* POPERY, and if repealed, would quickly be ſeen in that Light by theſe Propoſers of new Schemes, and by Diſſenters themſelves.

One cannot well contrive a greater Abſurdity than to aſſert, that the ſame Perſons may be ſtrongly attached to the Liberties of the *Britiſh* People, and yet be no great Friend to their Repreſentatives. The Conſtitution veſts the Powers of the Commons of *Great Britain* in their Repreſentatives freely choſen, and therefore to vilify theſe, to aſperſe them wantonly, to accuſe them on light Pretences, to charge them with Corruption on pure Suſpicion, is acting unjuſtly, deſtroying the Confidence the People ought to have in them, and leaving the Commons of *Britain*, without Reſource in caſe of Grievances, It is enervating the Laws, diſcouraging the Purſuit of Juſtice, weakening our Force at Home, and ſtripping us of all Reputation Abroad. In order to colour this, ſome outward Teſtimonies of Reſpect may be afforded to the People, by ſuch as arraign Parliaments, but theſe when examined to the Bottom are evidently counterfeit. For the ſame Men who charge the Repreſentatives with being under Influence, lay the Load of corrupt Venality on the whole Nation; ſo that according to them, the People are not a Grain better than Parliaments; for which, if you will take their Words, themſelves, may judge both —— in right of —— ſuperior Science and Probity. But if you doubt their Authority, and are not prone to Anarchy, then it will be Wiſdom to have recourſe to our old Conſtitution, and to that Duty and Reſpect, which our Anceſtors always had for the Houſe of Commons, as the Guardians of their Liberties, and the Bulwarks of that Conſtitution. Without doubt ſuch a Change would have as good, as ſome other Changes have had bad Effects.

Indubitably, in a Country where ſuch Practices are frequent, and carried on for a Length of Time, the Vulgar will diſcover in their Behaviour Signs enough of their ſtudying theſe Leſſons, inſtead of a dutiful and reſpectful Loyalty to their Prince, we ſhall find amongſt them ſuch a Contempt of Sovereign Authority, and ſo little Senſe of the Reverence due to the Crown, as will convince any Man of the Neceſſity of having recourſe to various Means for effecting by Art, what otherwiſe would have flowed from Nature. Inſtead of that profound Eſteem and ready Submiſſion to the Laws, which was the Glory of former Times, there will appear a ſupercilious Spirit of criticiſing whatever comes from their Legiſlators, and Refractorineſs in obeying what according to the Forms of their Government they ought not ſo much as to diſpute. Inſtead of a juſt Subordination of Degrees, a Confuſion of all Ranks will be found, while a few factious Demagogues, to wreck their Spleen upon others, are content (ſo much ſtronger in mean Minds is Envy than Ambition) to degrade themſelves. Inſtead of true Piety in a decent Medium between Superſtition and Lukewarmneſs, a Contempt of Perſons and Things ſacred will become fathionable: and to excuſe their own Degeneracy, the Populace will unanimouſly cry out, that the World is all alike, and thoſe who ſhould be their Betters, are as bad as themſelves. In fine, inſtead of Peace and Order, Diſcord and Confuſion will abound. He who can ſay the moſt plauſible Things in ſupport of ſo wild a Way of Living, will be looked on as a Wit and Politician; the Care of the Publick will be eſteem'd State-Tricks, and all Religion Prieſtcraft.

If this Picture hath any Likeneſs to the Living, it is their Fault not mine. The Reader I hope will view it without Prejudice, conſider it coolly, and decide without Partiality. I wrote it to demonſtrate the Grounds on which I have treated the Writings of ſome of my Cotemporaries with Severity, and to manifeſt the Dangers which neceſſarily attend to flagrant an Abuſe of the moſt valuable Branch of *Britiſh* Freedom; and having done this, I ſhall particularly bear that Torrent of foul Language which will certainly fall upon me, from a Quarter the World's well acquainted with, and which will be Evidence ſufficient of the Truth of what I have advanced, tho' very probably it may be treated as Calumny in the ſame Paper. But I appeal from *Party* to my *Country*, and from the *artificial Apologies* of thoſe who may be concerned in Intereſt to *defend*, or to *palliate* at leaſt, ſuch *Proceedings*, to the *Experience* of all *Thinking Men*, who have a juſt Apprehenſion of the Miſchiefs *Licentiouſneſs*

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Train, and who prefer the Glory, Safety, and flourishing State of the NATION, to *each* and to *all* the PARTIES in this NATION, under whatever *glittering Characters* they may shrowd themselves.

R. FREEMAN.

YEsterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland, with these most agreeable Advices of an Accommodation betwixt the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia.

Extract of a Letter from Neiss, dated Sept. 26. N. S.

The Lord Hyndford the British Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia, arriv'd here the 23d Inst. from his Prussian Majesty's Camp, and on the 24th and 25th had two Conferences with the Count de Neuperg, who came to Town on purpose to meet him. And this Morning at Day-break, his Prussian Majesty's Army decamp'd from the Hill over-against this City, and retired to Otmachaw; which we hear is in Consequence of a Convention sign'd by General Neuperg and the Lord Hyndford, whereby the Differences between the Queen and that Prince are entirely determined.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, of Sept. 30. N. S.

Last Night the Count de Codeck came hither from Silesia in his Way to Presbourg, who gives Assurance of a Peace being made betwixt her Hungarian Majesty and the King of Prussia, and that the Preliminary Convention for that Purpose was sign'd on the 26th Inst. on the following Terms, *viz.* 'That the King of Prussia 'shall remain in Possession of all Lower Silesia as far as 'the River Neiss: That the Town of that Name 'shall remain to the Queen with Upper Silesia: That 'the King of Prussia shall be at Liberty to fortify 'Grotkaw in order to cover that Part which is yielded 'to him. And that his Prussian Majesty shall in the 'most effectual Manner employ his good Offices with 'the several Powers and States of the Empire in the 'Queen's Favour.' M. de Koch, Referendary of the Council of War, is just set out for Silesia in order to settle the Limits.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 29. Richard Montaney, Esq; lately made a Baron of the Exchequer in the room of the late Baron Wainwright, arrived here last Sunday in the Pacquet-Boat from Holyhead, and was Yesterday sworn into his Office before the Chancellor.

The same Day dy'd at her House in Dawson-street, Mrs. Moore, Widow of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore, late Minister of St. Catherine's, and Daughter of the late Lord Chancellor Porter.

Early on Sunday Morning last died at his Seat at Tenny-Park, in the County of Wicklow, Sir Edward Bayly, Bart. in the 80th Year of his Age: He was a Gentleman of the strictest Honour, most Courteous Behaviour, very Hospitable and Charitable, which makes his Death universally lamented by all who had the Honour of his Acquaintance. His Grand Father Dr. Lewis Bayly, Bishop of Bangor, was Preceptor to King Charles the I. and was the Author of that excellent Book call'd the *Practice of Piety*. Sir Edward's Father was a Major under the said King, and after the Restoration was made a Colonel by King Charles the II. and Governor of Gallway and the Isles of Aran. Sir Edward is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, now Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart.

Sunday last his Majesty's Ship the Shark Man of War of 20 Guns, came into our Bay.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Oct. 5. Wind W. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Lynn, Capt. Philpot, from Plymouth for Holland. Several Ships are now coming into the Pier, shall send their Names To-morrow.

Deal, Oct. 5. Wind W. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Lyme and Hound; with the August, Blackbourne, the Neptune, Turbutt, the Batchelor, Woodrope, and the Good Intent, Colbatch, all for Jamaica; the Samuel and James, Debuke, and the Lucy, Coffin, both for New-England; and the Loyal Judith, Lemon, for Carolina.

Arrived at several Ports.

In New-England, the Samuel and Mary, Parsons, from Newcastle; and the ——, Hoare, from Bristol.

At New-York, the Jamaica Packet, Boyd, in 38 Days from Bristol.

At Antigua, the Sally, Cole, from London.

At Dover, the Trial Snow, Parker, and the Pembroke, Channon, both from Barbados; the Nancy, Tracey, from Madeira and Falmouth; and the Elliott, Paine, from Genoa and Gibraltar.

At Glasgow, the May, Turner, and the Dalrymple, Cobham, from Virginia; the Happy Union, Potter, and the Bee, Gay, both from Lisbon.

At Newfoundland, the Margaret, Dillon, from Cork.

At Cork, the John, Sinnott, from Barbados.

LONDON, October 7.

The Utrecht Gazetteer assures us, in an Article from Hanover of the 6th of October, N. S. That his Majesty had fixed on the 10th Inst. O. S. for his Departure to his British Dominions, and that there is a Talk of certain Overtures, that have been made to determine the War betwixt Great Britain and Spain, to the Satisfaction of the two Powers.

He says moreover in his News from Paris, That a Plan for this purpose is actually drawn up, which M. de Bussy is to go from Hanover to England to negotiate.

Letters from Hambourg of the 25th ult. O. S. and from the Hague dated on Friday last, mention Advices from Hanover, that on the 16th ult. O. S. M. de Bussy, who has the Care of the French Affairs at that Court, made an Exchange at Neustad, with the Baron de Munchausen, and another of the Electors Ministers of two Declarations, one on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, and the other on the part of his Britannic Majesty, by Virtue of which, 'tis said, some Alteration is made in the Orders that were given for the Disposition of the French Army, which is encamp'd near Keyserswaert. This seems to explain what Reports have been spread about a Treaty of Neutrality concluded for the Electorate of Hanover.

The James, May, from New-York to Gibraltar, is taken by the Spaniards and carried into Algazira.

The Fantyn, Body, from Barbados to Bristol, spoke with the Nassau, Bradshaw, of and for Bristol, from Jamaica, three Days before he arrived.

On Sunday last dy'd at his Uncle's, the Rev. Dr. Slocock's in Southwark, Mr. Edward Southby, Apothecary, a young Gentleman remarkable for his Piety and Modesty, who had just set up his Business in the Borough, in a well-accustom'd Shop, with the hopefullest Expectations; which makes his Loss regretted by all his Acquaintance and Relations.

Yesterday was held a Court for the City and Liberty of Westminster, in the Town-Court-House, Westminster-Hall, before Alexius Clayton, Esq; Deputy-Steward of the said City and Liberty, when great Numbers of the said City and Liberty, were summon'd to do Suit and Service in the said Court, for Non-payment of the Head-penny, annually levied by the Constables. The Defaulters were all summoned to revive that Custom, which has not been exactly observed of late by a great Number of People.

The same Day the several Constables were sworn in the said Court, for the City and Liberty of Westminster for the ensuing Year. After which a grand Entertainment was given by the Deputy High-Steward, to the High-Bailiff, Burgesses, High-Constable, and several other Persons at the Dog-Tavern in St. James's Market.

His Majesty is expected at St. James's the Beginning of next Week.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	08 10	Evening	08 47

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 159 1-half to 159 1-8th. South Sea, 104 1-half to 1-8th. Old Annuity, Nothing done. New ditto, 111 3-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 69. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, Books shut. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 3 s. to 5 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 Prem. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101. Three per Cent. ditto, 95. Million Bank, Books shut. Equivalent, 112.

This Day is Published,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.

What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers. Price 4 d. each. And also the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deserted Young Children. Price 4 d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

STolen on Sunday Night the 30 August last, out of a Field near Brick-lane, Old Brown Gelding, full Aged, blind of the Near Eye above Fifteen Hands high, a small Snip on the Nose, both Legs behind, and one White Heel.

Also on Saturday Night last, out of the same Grou very strong Black Cart Gelding, about Fourteen Hands Inches high, White down his Face to the Nose; a large on his Head as it were the Poll-Evil, but not broke, mark'd White, having been ty'd round, with a w Tail.

Whoever can give Notice of any or both, where they had, or brings one or both to Mr. John Hope, in Wh Yard, Brewer, or to Aaron Moffatt, at Mount-mill well-street, shall have a Guinea Reward for each H Reasonable Charges.

This Day is Published,

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And many Useful and Instructive Particulars, as well tion to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of L TURE; as Ancient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscripti other Antiquities.

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And sold by *G. Strahan* in Cornhill, *C. Rivington* in S Church-yard, *P. Vaillant* in the Strand, *J. Brindley* Bond street, *S. Baker* in Russel-street Covent-gar *J. Osborn* junior in Pater-noster-row, Booksellers to *Society.*

Just Published, Price 2 s. 6 d.

(*Illustrated with Eight Copper-Plates, exhibiting th of the Instruments necessary for these New Improve*

A *New Method* of IMPROVING cold, and barren LANDS, particularly Clayey Grou

—— *Sed famam extendere factis*
Hoc virtutis opus. Vi

This Treatise contains, 1. The best Methods of wet Lands, either arising from their Situation or 2. Directions for burning Turf, Mole-hills, and Cla Improvement of such Lands. 3. The many Advanta arise from boggy Grounds by turning them into Pa according to the Nature of the Soil, and Situation Place. 4. Directions for making of Fishponds and Di feeding or breeding of Fish, and carrying off the W The Method of burning barren Land in North Brit How to ascertain the Value of Hilly Grounds, a T tremely useful to Landlord and Tenant. 7. Direct making Gardens in clayey Grounds, and a certain M mproving Fruit-trees.

For whom likewise is

Just Published,

(*With several Cuts suitable to the Subject, particular the Woman lately brought from* Angola, exactly de from the Life)

A Mechanical and Critical Inquiry the Nature of HERMAPHRODITES

By JAMES PARSONS, M. D. Fellow Royal Society.

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An immediate and never-failing Cur

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BY a noble Chymical Preparation most excellent Medicine for this Purpose that known, far exceeding all things ever yet published, Use of; its Virtues are beyond Expression, and can truly known but by Experience: Words come s its just Praise.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an instant Cure for D Thickness of Hearing, Noise or, Pain in the Ears, fr Cause soever, or of ever so long standing, having c Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that h in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and M external and internal, by Advice, and also by Publi have failed, with the greatest Ease and Safety, and utmost Satisfaction and Wonder; for,

In a peculiar Manner it strengthens, softens, and the Drum of the Ear, which by being cried, or shri often the first, and chief Cause of every Complaint of Hearing, or of Noise, or Pain in the Ears, &c. Tore which, this noble Medicine is a true Specifick, that ne perfectly to cure all possibly curable Cases, after a Means and Medicine have utterly failed, which is no can be said of any other Thing in the whole World itself: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hurt by c Matter in the Ears, it instantly cures.

It is sold for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle, by the Author' Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinshop, the Sign Black Horse and Star, in Fleet-street, near Fleet- and no where else in England.

Naples, Sept. 19. *N. S.*

YESTERDAY the Turkiſh Ambaſſador had his firſt Publick Audience of the King, which was delay'd two Days longer than it ſhould have been, by reaſon of ſome Difficulties ſtarted concerning the Ceremonial. He expected that the King ſhould receive and ſpeak to him ſtanding; and ſaid that ſuch Miniſter of his Rank was heretofore receiv'd without Formality in France: But he was forc'd to waive his Pretenſion, and all the Honour he could obtain was, that the King ſhould receive him ſitting on his Throne; and that at the third or laſt Obeiſance which the Ambaſſador ſhould make, when he deliver'd him the Grand Signior's Letter, his Majeſty ſhould then riſe, and take the Letter. All Difficulties being thus removed, his Excellency ſet out Yeſterday Morning on Horſeback from his Palace in the Suburbs to the Royal Palace, preceded and follow'd by ſome Troops of Horſe, and accompanied by thirty of his own Officers likewiſe on Horſeback, ſome before and others behind him, and ſome of them walking on each Side of him. The Miniſter's Habit was an ordinary Woollen Cloth of a deep Green, and that of the chief of his Retinue was a paler Green, but the others wore all Sorts of Colours, tho' 'tis obſerved that at their Quarters they were dreſs'd in Silk.

When the Ambaſſador was getting up the Palace-ſtairs, one of his Officers gave him every now and then a Glaſs full of a certain Liquor, which he took out of a Bottle he carry'd in his Left Hand. It was believ'd to be Cordial, becauſe at that Time he was not in very good Spirits. He made his firſt Bow at the Hall-Door, and Two others as he drew nearer to his Majeſty, the latter of them was very low. When he came to the Foot of the Throne he chang'd his Countenance a little, which his People ſaid was not ſo much owing to his Compoſition, as to the real Confuſion ſuch are in, upon an extraordinary Occaſion are too fearful that they ſhall not diſcharge their Parts well. Nevertheleſs he made a Speech, which was explain'd by his Interpreter. The King return'd a ſhort Anſwer to it, which the Interpreter paraphraſed with thrice the Number of Words that were uſed by his Majeſty. To theſe the Ambaſſador added others, and then he retir'd, after making three Obeiſances. 'Twas taken notice of with Surprize, that neither he nor any of his Retinue threw their Eyes about the Room, tho' it was full of Ladies: but they went in and out of the Room looking only on the Floor, with a Modeſty which ſcarce has a Place but in the old-faſhion'd Rules of ſome Monaſtick Life.

The Preſents which the Grand Signior ſent to the King were carry'd the Day before to the Palace, without any Pomp or Ceremony; nor indeed were they very conſiderable, for they coſt at moſt but 40000 Ducats of Gold. The Horſes, 'tis true, are fine, and the Accoutrements adorn'd with precious Stones, but they are not generally. The Hilt and Scabbard of the Sword are ſet with ſome Diamonds, but they are few and ſmall: And the Pearls with which the Belt is embroider'd are little more than Seed Pearls. The Spurs don't ſeem to be new, and the Tent is not rich.

AMERICA.

Charles-town in South-Carolina, July 9. The People that have lately made their Eſcape from St. Auguſtine, ſay that the Spaniards there uſe all their Priſoners moſt cruelly, being oblig'd to work all Day on the Fortifications, with little or no Suſtenance.

On Sunday Morning laſt ſail'd on a Cruiſe the Sloop [illegible] (one of the Boſton Privateers) commanded by Capt. John Rouſe.

We hear that Capt. Rouſe is to cruiſe along our Coaſt to St. Auguſtine, in order (if poſſible) to intercept ſome of the Privateers, or retake ſuch of their Prizes as they may be found in there.

Capt. Harriſon, bound from London for South-Carolina, is ſafe arriv'd here.

A Schooner arriv'd here laſt Week from Winyaw, the Maſter of which ſays, that on Friday the 26th paſt he was chas'd by a Sloop of about 90 Tuns, with 14 Carriage Guns, but got clear by running into Spencers's Inlet; and ſays, that ſhe is a very dull Sailer, and ſhew'd but few Men upon Deck.

On Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Phenix, Capt. [illegible] Mathew, return'd from his Cruiſe in order to take under Convoy ſuch Veſſels as were ready to ſail, and on Friday Morning ſet ſail again with 13 Sail of Merchant Ships.

Frederica in Georgia, July 12. On the 15th of June, were ſent up by the Officer of Fort William on Cumberland, Mr. John Crawford Part-owner of the Ship Crawford, with three Men and a Boy, who eſcap'd from St. Auguſtine, having been taken Priſoners by a Spaniſh Privateer, with the Ship Crawford, off the Bar of Charles-town, on the 24th of May; the Cargo was valued at 15000 l. Sterl. They had been ſtript by the Spaniards, and eſcap'd by getting down into the Ship's Yawl, which lay a-ſtern of the Ship, whilſt the Spaniards were buſy in plundering; and cutting the Rope, ſtood out to Sea, and after much Hardſhip got to Fort William. The General ordered them to be ſupply'd with Cloaths and Food, and ſent out the Guard Sloop and Capt. Davis's Schooner, to cruize off the Bar of St. Auguſtine, and Mr. Crawford and his Men deſir'd Leave to go on board as Volunteers, to have their Revenge.

On the 20th of June the Schooner came in, having been diſabled by bad Weather.

On the 23d a Deſerter was brought up from Fort William, who had eſcap'd thither from St. Auguſtine, and gave an Account of the private Signals the Spaniſh Privateers give on their Return; and that there are five Privateers fitted out from that Port, of which three were out and two in Port: He went on board the Schooner, and ſhe being refitted, on the 27th of June they ſail'd to cruize off the Bar of St. Auguſtine.

On the 4th of July, a Party of Creek Indians return'd from War againſt the Spaniards, and brought a Spaniſh Gentleman Priſoner, who is Couſin to Don Pedro Captain of the Spaniſh Horſe.

On the 19th of May laſt the Guard Sloop return'd from cruizing off St. Auguſtine, having met with nothing.

On the 10th, Chigele the King of the Cowhetas, Clawhalgee King of the Hilchetees, and ſeven other Chiefs of the lower Creek Nation, who with 25 Warriors and 14 Attendants had been here a Month, treating with the General, had their Audience of Leave; they promiſed to bring down a great Body of Men in the Fall to act againſt the Spaniards.

Edenton, July 10. The Spaniſh Privateers having the Boldneſs to advance a great Way within Occacock Bar, his Excellency our Governor has ſent Orders to the ſeveral Colonels of the Militia, to keep proper Detachments of their Men on Guard, in the Neighbourhood of the Sounds; and to have all their Men in Readineſs to march on the firſt Notice: And in caſe theſe Privateers ſhould land any of their Men to plunder the Inhabitants or lay waſte the Country, his Excellency was determin'd, if he has timely Notice, to head the Militia in Perſon.

A Spaniſh Privateer lately took a New England Sloop in Pamtico River, and while they went aboard their own Veſſel with ſome of the Loading of their Prize, they left two of the New England Men on board their own Veſſel at Anchor, mean time a freſh Gale happening to ſpring up, they cut their Cable and run up the River; the Spaniards ſeeing this, ſent a Launch after them, and purſued them almoſt to Bath Town; but finding it in vain, they thought proper to return, and the Sloop got ſafe to Bath Town.

New York, Aug. 3. Yeſterday Capt. Tingle arriv'd here from Georgia, laſt from South Carolina, by whom we hear that Capt. Rouſe, in a Boſton Privateer, had taken off of Cape Fear a Spaniſh Privateer with 19 Men on board, and carried her into Charleſtown: She had been only three Days out of St. Auguſtine, and had done no Miſchief. That the General's Sloop had run another Privateer on ſhore near the Matances; and that Proviſions are very ſcarce and dear in Georgia.

Laſt Tueſday Morning arriv'd here Capt. Braſier in one of the New York Privateers, in order to compleat his Complement of Hands, which he ſo ſoon accompliſh'd, that he ſail'd Yeſterday before Noon.

New York, Aug. 17. Laſt Saturday another Spaniſh Negro was executed here, on account of his being one of the Conſpirators in the late Plot. At the Place of Execution he made a long Prayer in the Spaniſh Tongue, making uſe of his Beads, with a Crucifix in his Hand, which he often kiſs'd, and croſs'd himſelf after the Manner of the Roman Catholicks, and to the laſt deny'd that he was guilty of ſaid Plot.

The Popiſh Prieſt has longer Time given him till Wedneſday next. He has wrote his dying Speech, which 'tis ſaid will be made publick.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, Oct. 7. *N. S.* Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters; viz. On the 4th, Robert Storry, from London for Stockholm; John Bell, from Hull for Schagen: On the 5th, Thomas Garland for Liſſabon, Alexander St. Barbe for Briſtol, both from Petersburgh: On the 7th, Robert Auld, from Stockholm for Belfaſt.

'Thoſe Maſters outward-bound ſailed two Days ago the Wind at S. E. as continues ſtill. Thoſe arrived 'ſince outward-bound are alſo ſailed.

HOME PORTS.

Newcaſtle, Oct. 3. This Week arrived here the Peter and William, Dickenſon, in twenty one Days from Petersburgh: 'Who adviſes, That they had great Rejoy-'cings there on Account of the Victory over the Swedes 'in Finland. This Ship was ſtopp'd about a Quarter 'of an Hour in the Baltick by a Swediſh Man of War, 'who did no more than examine from whence ſhe came, 'and whither bound. There were ſeveral Dutch Veſ-'ſels in Company with her, which were detain'd by the 'Swediſh Man of War near three Hours. The Ruſſian 'Men of War built at Archangel, are to lie there till 'further Orders from Court.

Liverpool, Oct. 4. Arrived the Antelope, Haliburton, and the Betſey, Derbyſhire, both from Jamaica.

Falmouth, Oct. 3. Since my laſt arrived the Hannah Galley, Schooning, from Amſterdam for Orders; the Cornelia Peters, Hock, from Oſtend for Lisbon. Several Ships are off the Harbour, the Particulars you ſhall have in my next.

Plymouth, Oct. 4. Since my laſt arrived his Majeſty's Ship the Ruby from Portſmouth; and the Stephen and Mary, Smith, of and from London with Proviſion.

Weymouth, Oct 5. Wind W. Yeſterday ſailed the Mary, Beſt, the Loyal Charles, Newman, and the Succeſs, Peirce, all for London. Came in the Norton, Wall, from London for this Place. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road the Johanna, Smith, from Zurickzee for Cork.

Poole, Oct. 5. Wind W. N. W. Came in the William, Thompſon, the John and Ann, Roſe, the Thomas and Elizabeth, Henning, all from London; and the Elizabeth, Mills, from Chatham.

Cowes, Oct. 5. Wind W. Since my laſt came in the King George, Bradford, from London for Carolina. Sailed the Expedition Packet, Mourant, from Southampton for Guernſey; and the Emanuel, Dumetius, from Chriſtianſand for Southampton.

Portſmouth, Oct. 6. Yeſterday in the Afternoon ſailed from Spithead to St. Helen's the Bedford Man of War, Capt. Cornwall, with the Eſſex, Marlborough, and Elizabeth Men of War, to re-inforce Admiral Haddock's Squadron. Alſo ſailed a great many Merchantmen under their Convoy.

Dover, Oct. 6. Came in the Samuel and James, Debuke, for Boſton, and the N. S. Concordia, Ribeiro, for Lisbon, both from London; and the John and Elizabeth, Oveat, and the Phillis, Booker, both for Brightelmſtone; and the Herring, Richards, for St. Valory; all from Newcaſtle. Sailed the Edward and Jane, Moore, for Sunderland.

Deal, Oct. 6. Wind W. S. W. Yeſterday put back after Poſt, the Earl of Gainsborough, Cary, for Boſton, and remains with the Outward-bound as per laſt.

Arrived,

At Leith, the Proſperous, Hutton, the Lamb, Bender, and the Friendſhip, Mardenſon, from Zurickzee.

At Leghorn, the Friendſhip, Lower, from Dublin.

At Figueira, the St. Catherine, Roberts, from London.

At Lisbon, the N. S. da Conceicao e St. Francis Xavier, from Bengal.

LONDON, October 8.

By the Antilope and Betty, arriv'd at Liverpool from Jamaica, we have Advice, That the Strombolo Fireſhip came in there the 5th of Auguſt from Admiral Vernon, whom ſhe left with his Fleet at a Place called Aguanta Anima, about 12 Leagues to the Eaſtward of St. Jago in Cuba, where he landed the Soldiers, who had advanc'd 12 Miles towards St. Jago; that when they were landing, 1700 Horſe attempted to prevent them, but were ſoon oblig'd to retreat by the Fire from the Men of War; that the People brought 300 Head of Cattle for the Uſe of the Fleet, and ſeem'd very willing to ſubmit to the Government of England, provided they might have the free Exerciſe of their Religion; that the Admiral intended to build a Fort of 50 Guns at Aguanta Anima, it being a very fine Harbour, and able to contain the whole Navy of England, free from Sholes and Worms, where he intended the Fleet ſhould lie during the Hurricane Months; that the Strombolo was ſent to fetch the Guns taken at Chagre from Jamaica, in order to plant them at the New Fort.

At Aguanta Anima were the Snapper, Gray, and the Roſe, Higgins, for London; the Queen Mary, Vaughan, for Briſtol; and the Pemberton, Nunn, for Liverpool; who were to ſail about the 15th of Auguſt, by whom we expect more Particulars.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Nathaniel Howland, late Commander of the Francis and William, dated Boston, August 28, 1741.

'This is to advise you of my Misfortune, being taken 'by a Spanish Man of War Snow of 16 Guns and 150 'Men, and a Schooner of 8 Guns and 100 Men, about '45 Leagues Eastward of Carolina Bar, over which I 'sailed the 25th of April, and was taken the 27th; 'which I should not have been, had I not been becalm'd. 'They row'd after me about twelve Hours. On the '8th of May they took a Ship from Cape Fear, about 40 'Leagues from the Cape, bound to Hull, James Rull, 'Master, laden with Pitch and Tar; and they made an 'Attempt to get into Cape Fear to plunder it, but could 'not. They then stood for the Windward Passage, and 'May 16, they took a Sloop from Barbados bound to 'New-York, with 40 Hogsheads of Rum, about 20 'Casks of Sugar, and 400 Bushels of Salt, George Mitch-'ell, Master, Whilst they were plundering the Sloop a 'Snow came in sight, which they took next Morning. 'She came from Antigua, belong'd to Glasgow, and 'bound to Virginia with Rum and Sugar, — Mont-'gomery, Master. Next Morning they took a Brigan-'tine laden with Provisions, Jacob Phœnix, Master, 'bound to Jamaica, in Lat. 30: 00, and 31: 6, and 'about the Longitude of Bermudas. May 27 they took 'a Ship from Jamaica bound to Bristol, the Oldborough, 'William Evans, Master, having 150 Hogsheads of Su-'gar, and 350 Bags of Ginger. The Evening before, 'whilst in Chace after the Ship, the Snow Man of War 'tack'd with her Prizes, and stood to the Southward, 'and have not seen them since. The Schooner carried 'the Ship into Cape Francois in order to get her con-'demn'd, but could not. June 11. the Captain put 'me and the Masters ashore, and the Seamen were ob-'liged to ship with the French. July 14. I got to Pro-'vidence, and last Evening I arrived here, by the Way 'of Rhode-Island.'

Letters from Silesia, by way of Berlin, say, that the King of Prussia and his Brother Prince William, ran a great Hazard of their Lives before Neiss, a Cannon Ball fir'd from the Town passing between his Majesty and his Royal Highness, as they stood to take a View of the Fortifications.

By a French Mail Yesterday there's Advice, that the Troops encamp'd near Dunkirk, are to separate on the 25th inst. N. S. to go into their Winter-Quarters.

The Roebuck, Stoddard, from St. Kitt's for London, is taken and carried into St. Sebastjans.

On Tuesday last Week began the Races at Morpeth, when Mr. George Marley's Chesnut Mare, Jenker, won the Five Year old Prize of 50 l.

On Thursday, the 50 l. by Six Year olds, was won by Mr. Scroop's Chesnut Horse, Windsor.

And on Friday, when they ended, his Grace the Duke of Perth's Bay Gelding, Chance, won the Aged Prize of 50 Guineas.

On Saturday last Rice Jones, a noted House and Gaol-breaker, who some time since made an Escape from the Keeper of the Gatehouse Westminster at Loughborough in his Way to take his Trial at Nottingham Assizes, was retaken by the said Keeper and brought back to the Gatehouse.

The Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster, and one of the Pebends of St. Peter's Westminster, is appointed one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks.

Yesterday began the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, when Sir John Gonson, Kt. Chairman, gave a learned and excellent Charge to the Grand Jury. Several Persons took the Oaths to qualify themselves for their respective Employments. After which the Court adjourn'd till To-morrow.

The Publick is desir'd to take Notice, that Mr Berry is removed from his Office in Stationers-Alley, to his Dwelling House the Blue Sugar-Loaf, between the Bridge-Foot and St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Borough of Southwark, where he keeps an Office for dividing Tickets into Shares, as Halves, Fourths, Eighths, and Sixteenths; also Tickets sold, registerd and examin'd, with his usual Care and Justice, as in former Lotteries. Sold and shared by him, No. 45901, a Prize of 2000 l. No. 59080, a Prize of 1000 l. and No. 38257, a Prize of 500 l. besides several other large Prizes, which were paid as soon as drawn, without an Allowance for prompt Payment; and the Shares will be paid in the same Manner by him in this present Lottery.

N. B. *The Payments are all compleated, and most of the Tickets taken from the Bank.*

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	00 24	10 00

Bank Stock, 143 1-half. India, 160. South Sea, 104 3-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity, Books shut. New ditto, 111 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 100 to 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, 86. Five per Cent. ditto, 69. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African, 10. India Bonds, 41. 4s. to 71. Prem. Bank Circulation, 21. 7s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 Prem. English Copper, 31. 15s. Welsh ditto, 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 101 14th. Three per Cent. ditto, 95. Million Bank, Books shut. Equivalent, 112.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Cashiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complection, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legrosl, *Secretary.*

At HAZARD's *Lottery-Office,*

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Letters (Post paid) shall be duly answer'd, Schemes with a Copper-Plate given, and Shares examin'd, Gratis.

N. B. A great Number of Tickets Sold and Shar'd at this Office in the last Lottery were drawn very considerable Prizes, and amongst them No 53764 a Prize of Five Thousand Pounds, the largest Prize Sold or Shar'd at any Office in London.

Money for Prizes will be paid at the said Office as soon as drawn.

Whereas the great Encouragement this Office has met with from the Publick in former Lotteries, by its being the most commodiously situated for the Business, and keeping the compleatest Numerical and Register Books, with the Success of Tickets and Shares of Tickets Sold there, may induce others to set up Offices near it, please to observe this Office is directly opposite Stationers-Hall, and has been a Bookseller's Shop kept by my Father and Self between Thirty and Forty Years.

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FOR

IMPOTENCY in *Men* and BARRENNESS in

IS delightful to the Palate, most a able and cordial to the Stomach, enriches the B creases the Spirits, invigorates the Nerves, and perfect vates all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers, Sexes, to such a Degree, as Words can scarcely express acts not only by a stimulating Quality, or blowing up a but by adding a true *Fabulum Cimoris*, a kindly Fuel, b Nature is in a Manner regenerated, and so much Sc Vigour, and Ability, immediately given, that Impotenc every Kind of Weakness, or Imbecility in the Male Sex Barrenness, and all Sorts of Weakness, and Impedi Conjugal Rites in the Female Sex, are most infallibly rectly cured by it, in a very pleasant and highly ag Manner, infinitely beyond what any other Remedy can plish. Decays of every Kind in either Sex, and all Weaknesses, however occasioned, it aims at infallibly when nothing else will, and can be had only, by the A Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue P Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at Five Shil Pot, with Printed Dir

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